

PCTWORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau

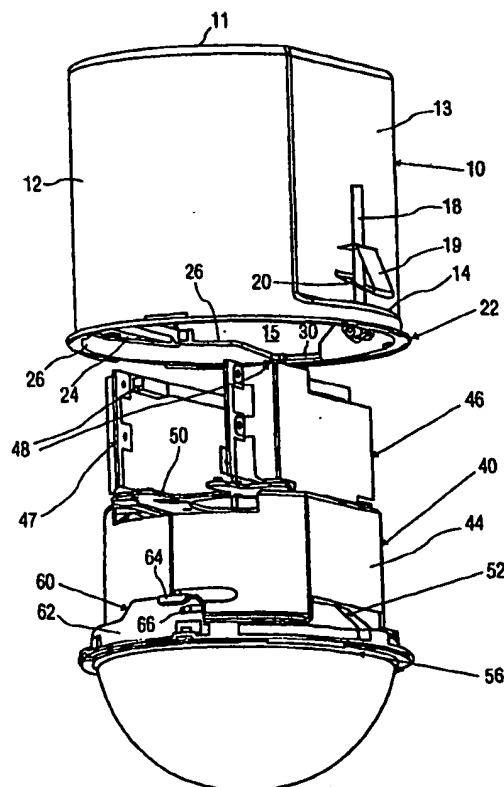
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : G08B 15/00	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 99/66472 (43) International Publication Date: 23 December 1999 (23.12.99)
<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/IB99/00982</p> <p>(22) International Filing Date: 31 May 1999 (31.05.99)</p> <p>(30) Priority Data: 09/094,793 15 June 1998 (15.06.98) US</p> <p>(71) Applicant: KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS ELECTRONICS N.V. [NL/NL]; Groenewoudseweg 1, NL-5621 BA Eindhoven (NL).</p> <p>(71) Applicant (for SE only): PHILIPS AB [SE/SE]; Kottbygatan 7, Kista, S-164 85 Stockholm (SE).</p> <p>(72) Inventors: JONES, Theodore, L.; Prof. Holstlaan 6, NL-5656 AA Eindhoven (NL). RYAN, Christopher, J.; Prof. Holst- laan 6, NL-5656 AA Eindhoven (NL).</p> <p>(74) Agent: FAESSEN, Louis, M., H.; Prof. Holstlaan 6, NL-5656 AA Eindhoven (NL).</p>		<p>(81) Designated States: JP, European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).</p> <p>Published <i>With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i></p>

(54) Title: APPARATUS FOR MOUNTING A SURVEILLANCE CAMERA

(57) Abstract

A camera housing (40) is fixed against rotation in a cavity (15) in a backbox (10) which is mounted in a ceiling. The housing (40) carries a camera module (52) which is rotatable about a vertical axis with respect to the housing (40), the module in turn carrying a camera which is pivotable about a horizontal axis with respect to the module. The housing (40) is held in place in the cavity (15) by a locking ring (60) which is received around the camera module (52) and engages a backbox ring (22) fixed to the backbox (10). The locking ring (60) has an outward facing cylindrical surface (62) which is concentrically received in an inward facing cylindrical surface (26) of the backbox ring (22). The surface on the locking ring (60) has cam followers (64, 66) which ride up a cam ridge on the surface (26) of the backbox ring (22) as the locking ring (60) is rotated, in order to position the camera housing (40) in the backbox (10). A spring loaded detent mechanism holds the locking ring (60) in the locked position until it is counter-rotated to overcome the spring force.



FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece			TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	ML	Mali	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MN	Mongolia	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MR	Mauritania	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MW	Malawi	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	MX	Mexico	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NE	Niger	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NL	Netherlands	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NO	Norway	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	NZ	New Zealand		
CM	Cameroon			PL	Poland		
CN	China	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CU	Cuba	KZ	Kazakhstan	RO	Romania		
CZ	Czech Republic	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
DE	Germany	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DK	Denmark	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
EE	Estonia	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		

Apparatus for mounting a surveillance camera.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to apparatus for mounting a surveillance camera, in particular a covered ceiling mounted camera which is rotatable about vertical and horizontal axes.

5 U.S. Patent No. 5,649,255 discloses apparatus for mounting a surveillance camera including a base which is fixed to a ceiling, and a housing cap which is fixed to the base by rotation to engage spring clips on the base in the manner of a bayonet. A camera is mounted to the cap, and a housing is fixed over the camera. The housing, camera, and cap are removed from the base as a unit by means of a special tool having fingers which move radially
10 inward to deflect spring clips; the clips cannot otherwise be released. Apparatus including motors for operating the camera are apparently disposed in the housing, but details are not disclosed.

Power and signal connections for the camera are provided by brushes extending from a PCB mounted in the base and contacting concentric arcuate traces on a PCB mounted
15 in the housing cap. This is necessary because the entire camera module must be rotated during installation and removal from the base. As such standard electrical connectors such as card edge connectors cannot be used.

Another disadvantage of the prior art apparatus is that virtually the entire assembly must be mounted below the ceiling in order to access the release mechanism. As
20 such it is not very discrete and is vulnerable to attack.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the invention to provide a better apparatus for mounting a surveillance camera. To this end, the invention provides an apparatus as defined by claim 1.
25 Preferred embodiments are defined by the dependent claims.

According to a preferred embodiment of the invention a backbox which can be mounted substantially flushly with the ceiling receives a camera housing in a cavity so that only a camera module covered by a dome window is below the ceiling. Other preferred features are listed below.

The backbox cavity is formed by a top and a substantially cylindrical sidewall with opposed parallel flats. The camera housing is also provided with flats, so it can be received in the backbox cavity in only one angular orientation. The camera housing carries vertically mounted PCB's which mate with card edge connectors on the top and sidewall in the cavity when the housing is fully received in the cavity. Electrical connections are thus achieved with conventional connectors.

The backbox is provided with a backbox ring having a bottom flange as the only feature below the ceiling. The backbox ring has an inward facing cylindrical surface with retaining features which mate with retaining features on the outward facing cylindrical surface of a locking ring. In a preferred embodiment the retaining features include a pair of opposed camming ridges on the backbox ring, and a pair of top cam followers on the locking ring. When the housing is aligned in the cavity, rotating the locking ring causes the followers to ride on top of the cam ridges to push the housing home, thereby giving the installer a mechanical advantage for completing electrical connections such as PCB's in card edge connectors. Bottom followers riding on a bottom surface of the cam ridge prevent overtravel. The retaining features further include a spring loaded detent mechanism which holds the locking ring in place, the holding force being overcome by counter-rotating the locking ring.

In addition to securing the camera housing in the cavity of the backbox, the locking ring also provides mounting features for a stationary dome fitted over the camera module. Pivoting of the camera about a horizontal axis and rotation of the module about a vertical axis thus occur discretely under the dome, which also provides protection. A trim ring fitted over a flange on the dome and the locking ring is releasably attached to the backbox ring.

The foregoing and other advantages of the invention will be apparent from the drawings and description.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

Figure 1 is a perspective of the assembled camera module, locking ring, camera housing and dome exploded from the backbox housing;

Figure 2 is an exploded perspective of the backbox ring, camera housing, lock ring, dome, and trim ring;

Figure 3 is a cross-section of the backbox ring, lock ring, and trim ring;

Figure 4 is a cross-section of the complete assembly; and

Figure 5 is a sideview of the assembled lock ring and backbox ring.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Referring to Figure 1, a backbox 10 has a top 11 and a cylindrical wall 12 enclosing a cavity 15. The wall 12 is interrupted by a pair of flats 13 which extend down to shoulders 14 for mounting backbox ring 22. Threaded posts 18 extending upward from shoulders 14 carry spring clips 19 which are used to fix the backbox 10 in a circular aperture in a ceiling.

The backbox ring 22 has a bottom flange 23, mounting shoulders 24 which are riveted to shoulders 14, and an inward facing cylindrical surface 26. The surface 26 is provided with retaining features including a cam ridge 28 and a slot 30 as will be described.

The cavity 15 is profiled to receive a camera housing 40 having a cylindrical sidewall 42 with flats 44 in one orientation, the flats 44 being received adjacent flats 13 to prevent rotation. The camera housing 40 carries mounts 46 for printed circuit boards 47 and a platform 50 for electric motors (not shown) for controlling motion of the camera module 52 and a camera mounted thereon. The printed circuit boards 47 mate with card edge connectors fixed in the cavity 15. The camera housing 40 and camera module 52 are fixed to the backbox by means of locking ring 60 having a cylindrical outer wall 62.

Referring to Figure 2, the backbox ring 22 is shown isolated from the backbox 10 (Figure 1), above the camera housing 40, the locking ring 60, the dome 56, and trim ring 80. The inward facing cylindrical surface 26 is provided with a cam ridge 28, a slot 30 for receiving cam follower 64, and a spring loaded detent mechanism 32. The locking ring 60 has an inward facing cylindrical surface 61 and an outward facing cylindrical surface 62 profiled for concentric reception in the inward facing surface 26 of the backbox ring 22. The top cam followers 64 (only one is visible) are received in slots 30, and the locking ring 60 is rotated so that the top follower rides on ridge 28 and the camera housing 40 is pushed home in cavity 15. Bottom followers 66 ride underneath the cam ridge 28 and prevent overtravel, whereby the camera housing 40 (with the PCBs 47) is precisely positioned in the backbox 10. The lock ring 60 has a bottom flange 70 having recesses fitted with metal clips 74 having nubs 76 which extend radially inward from the surface 61, and engage circumferential slots 43 in housing 40. This engagement permits the lock ring 60 to rotate relative to housing 40, which is fixed against rotation in the backbox. A locking pin 68 cooperates with detent mechanism 32 as will be described. The bottom flange 70 is provided with integral clips 72 for retaining dome window 56 at notches 58 on flange 57. A trim ring 80 snaps in place over the flange 70 and lock ring 60.

Figure 3 illustrates the cooperation between the backbox ring 22 and lock ring 60 in the locked position. The locking pin 68 deflects torsion spring 33, which snaps down behind the pin 68 as shown. At this point the lock ring 60 is drawn against bottom flange 23 of the backbox ring, and the camera housing 40 is fully received in cavity 15. To disengage the lock ring 60 when it is desired to remove the camera housing 40 (Figures 1 and 2), the trim ring 80 is removed from the flanges 23 on backbox ring 22. The lock ring 60 is counter-rotated to overcome the retaining force of the spring 33, and the followers 64, 66 move down the camming ridge 28 (Figure 1).

Figure 4 is a cross-section of the complete assembly. Here the reception of PCBs 47 in guides 16 and edge connectors 17 is visible; this fit is facilitated by the keying of camera housing flats 44 between backbox flats 13. The edge connectors 17 provide the input signals which control pivotal movement of a camera about a horizontal axis in module 52, and likewise control rotational movement of the module 52 about a vertical axis with respect to the camera housing 40, which is fixed against rotation. Aperture 54 permits surveillance during this rotation. Pins 18 are received through shoulders 24 of the backbox ring and shoulders 14 of the backbox, and are threaded into the upper portions of clips 19 for retention. Slots in the lower portions permit the clips to flex when the backbox 10 is fitted through a circular hole in a ceiling so that flange 23 is against the ceiling.

Figure 5 shows the backbox ring 22 and lock ring 60 as seen from the outside. The top follower 64 is seen on top of cam ridge 28, having been received through access slot 30 and moved upward by rotation. Clips 72 retain the dome window, while clips 34 on the backbox ring retain the trim ring. This permits the camera module to rotate without rotating the dome window, so that the rotation (and thus the object being observed) is not apparent.

It is also possible to remove the camera module and reinstall the dome window and trim ring with no camera present. If the dome window is tinted or fitted with an opaque liner, an observer will not be aware that the unit is not in service, giving more system flexibility through the use of dummy backboxes.

The backbox 10 preferably drawn aluminum, while the camera housing 40 is a two piece cast aluminum construction. The backbox ring 22 and lock ring 60 are molded of plastic such as polycarbonate. The dome window is clear or tinted acrylic, while the trim ring is ABS.

It should be noted that the above-mentioned embodiments illustrate rather than limit the invention, and that those skilled in the art will be able to design many alternative embodiments without departing from the scope of the appended claims. In the claims, any

reference signs placed between parentheses shall not be construed as limiting the claim. The word "comprising" does not exclude the presence of elements or steps other than those listed in a claim. The word "a" or "an" preceding an element does not exclude the presence of a plurality of such elements. In the device claim enumerating several means, several of these

5 means can be embodied by one and the same item of hardware.

CLAIMS:

1. Apparatus for mounting a surveillance camera, said apparatus comprising
a backbox (10) having a cavity (15) and an opening,
a camera housing (40) which is received in said opening and fixed against
rotation in said cavity (15),
5 a camera module (52) which is carried by said housing (40) and is rotatable
relative to said housing (40), and
a locking ring (60) which is received around said camera module (52) and
engages said backbox to hold said camera housing (40) to said backbox (10).
- 10 2. Apparatus as in claim 1 wherein
said backbox (10) comprises a backbox ring (22) having an inward facing
cylindrical surface (26) with first mating (28, 30, 32) features thereon,
said locking ring (60) comprises an outward facing cylindrical surface (62)
15 profiled for concentric reception in said inward facing cylindrical surface (26), said outward
facing cylindrical surface (62) having second mating features (64, 66, 68) thereon, said second
mating features being profiled to mate with said first mating features (28, 30, 32) when said
outward facing cylindrical (62) surface is received in said inward facing cylindrical surface
(26) and said locking ring (60) is rotated with respect to said backbox ring (22).
- 20 3. Apparatus as in claim 2 wherein one of said first and second locking features
comprises plurality of first circumferentially spaced projections (64) which serve as top cam
followers (64), and the other of said first and second locking features comprise a like plurality
of circumferentially spaced camming ridges (28) which bear against respective said top
followers (64) and urge said camera housing (40) into said cavity (15) as said locking ring (60)
25 is rotated.
4. Apparatus as in claim 3 wherein said second mating features comprise said
projections (64) and said first mating features comprise said camming ridges (28).

5. Apparatus as in claim 3 wherein one of said first and second mating features further comprises a like plurality of second circumferentially spaced projections (66) which serve as bottom cam followers (66) which cooperate with said camming ridges (28) to limit penetration said camera housing (40) in said cavity (15) of said backbox (10).

5

6. Apparatus as in claim 5 wherein each said first circumferentially space projections (64) is paired with one of said second circumferentially spaced projections (66) so that one of said camming ridges (28) is received therebetween.

10

7. Apparatus as in claim 3 wherein said cylindrical surface (26) having said camming ridges (28) projecting therefrom is provided with a like plurality of slots (30) which receive said top followers for riding on top of respective said ridges.

15

8. Apparatus as in claim 2 wherein one of said first and second mating features comprises a spring loaded detent mechanism (32) and the other of said first and second locking features comprises a locking pin (68) which engages said detent mechanism (32) to lock said locking ring (60) against rotation with respect to said backbox (10), when said outward facing cylindrical surface (62) is received in said inward facing cylindrical surface (26) and said locking ring (60) is rotated with respect to said backbox ring (22).

20

9. Apparatus as in claim 8 wherein said locking pin (68) can be disengaged from said detent mechanism (32) by reverse rotation of said locking ring (60) with respect to said backbox ring (22).

25

10. Apparatus as in claim 1 further comprising a dome window (56) which fits over said camera module (52) and is releasably attached to said locking ring (60).

30

11. Apparatus as in claim 10 further comprising a trim ring (80) which fits around said dome window (56) and over said locking ring (60), said trim ring (80) being releasably attached to said backbox ring (22).

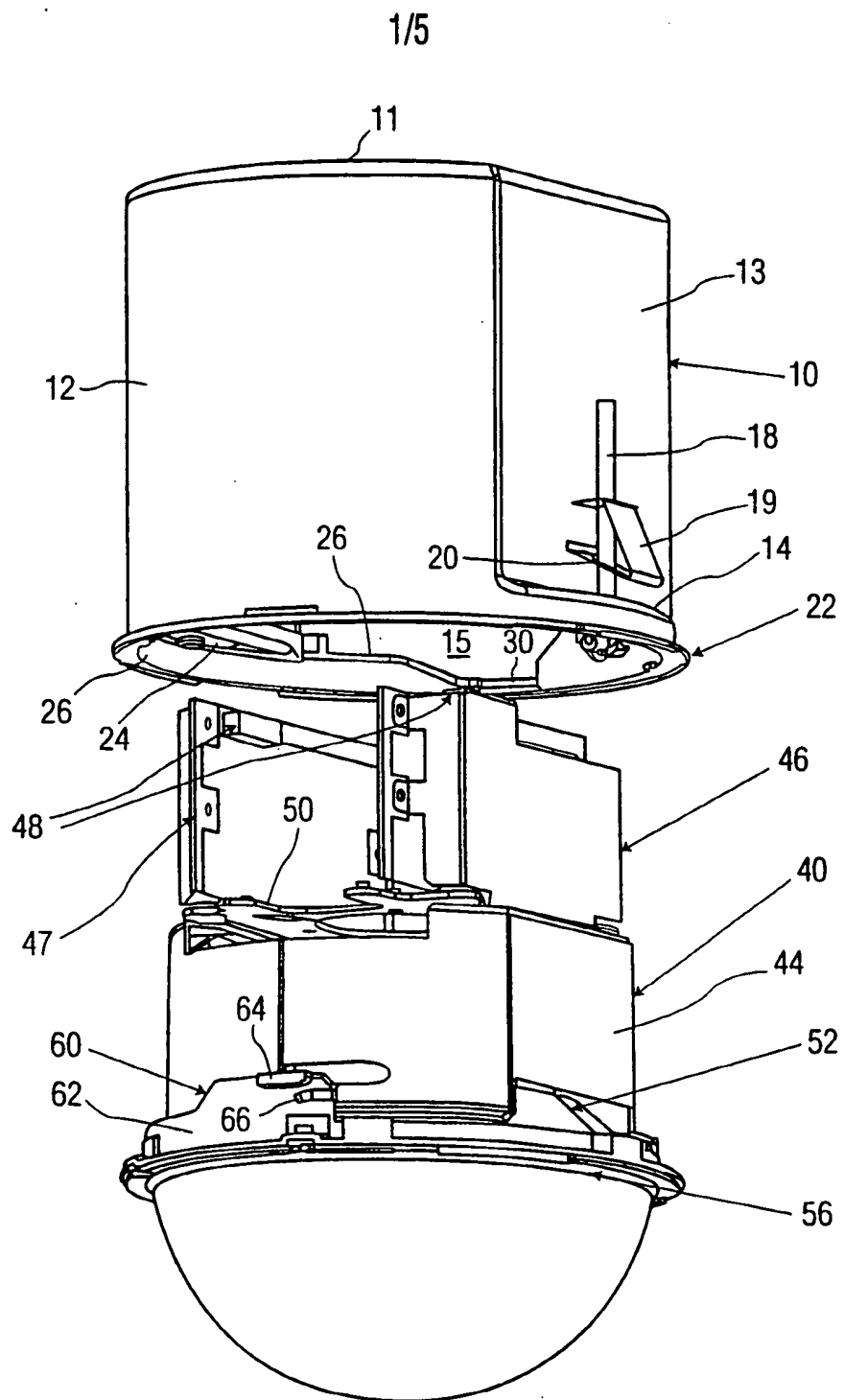


FIG. 1

2/5

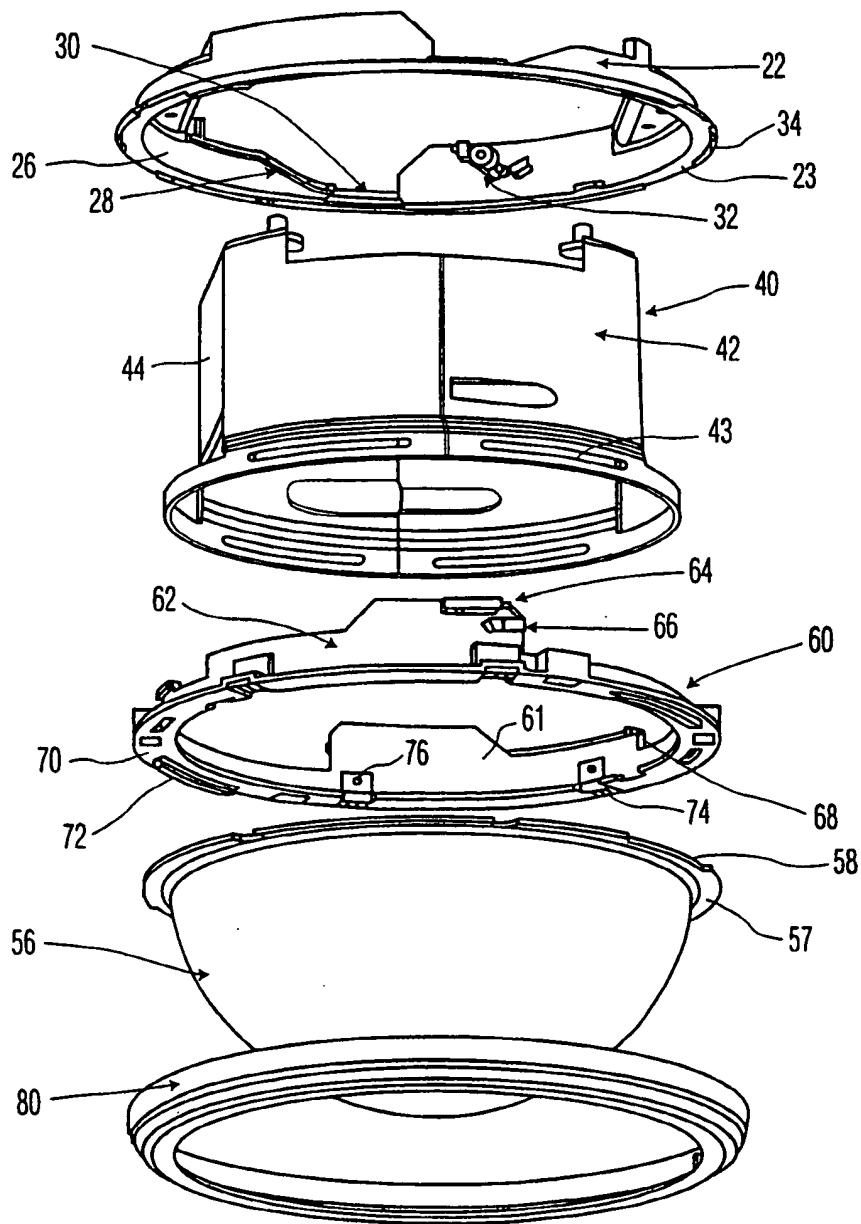


FIG. 2

4/5

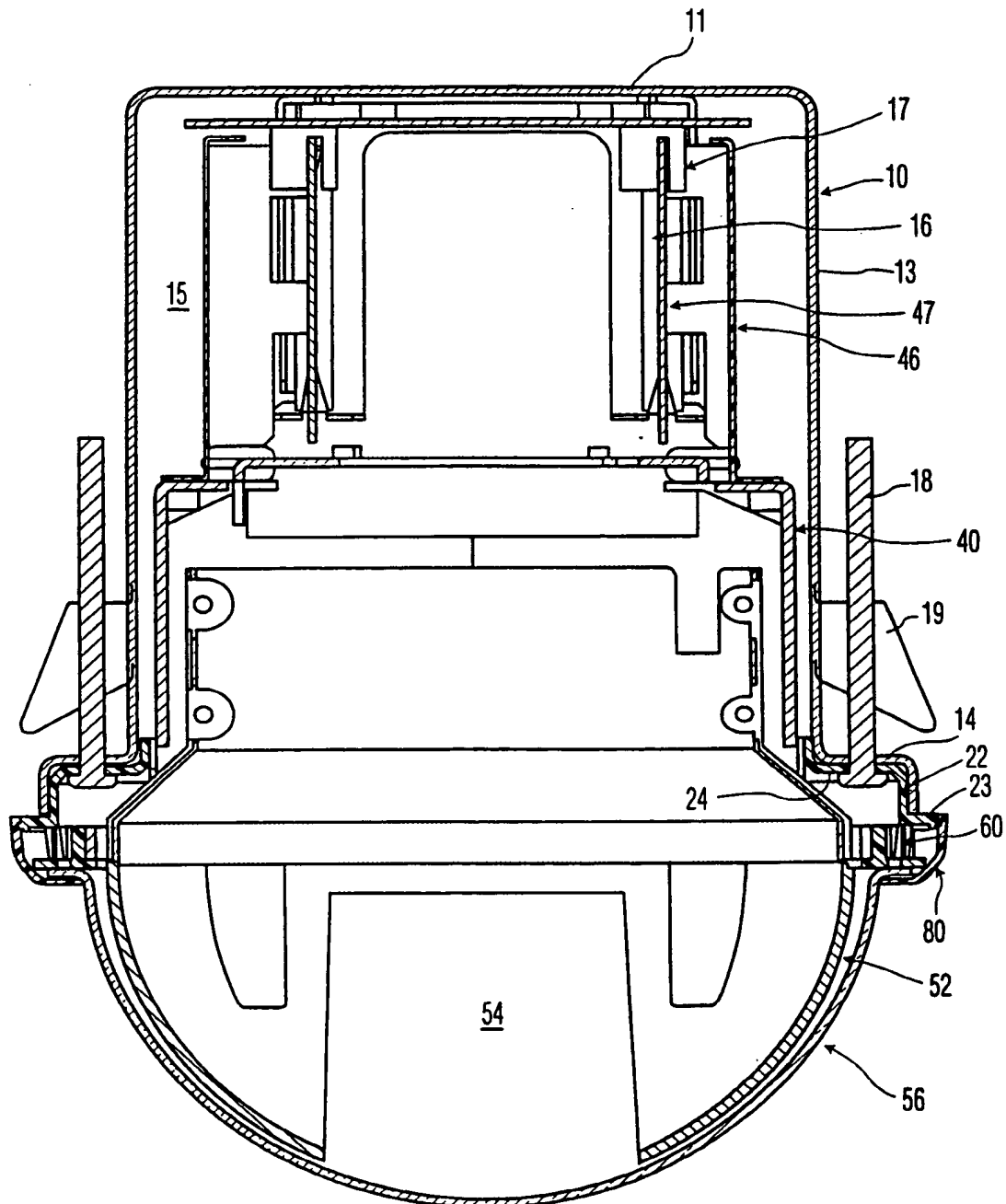


FIG. 4

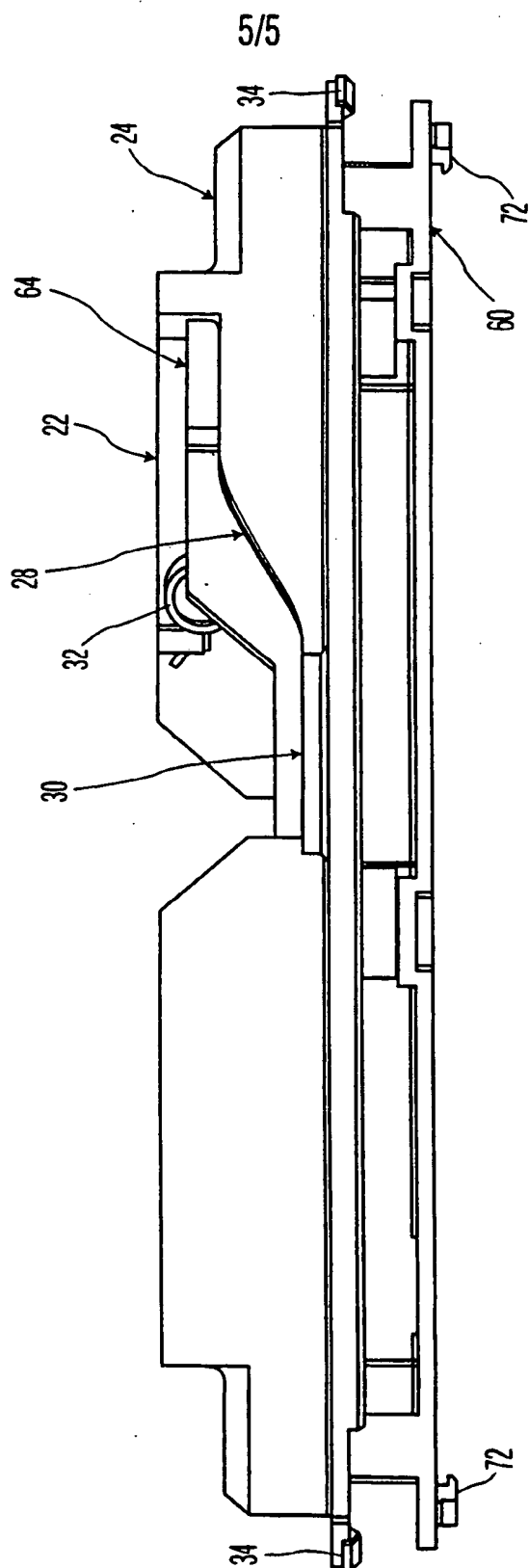


FIG. 5

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/IB 99/00982

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC6: G08B 15/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC6: G08B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 0642053 A1 (SENSORMATIC ELECTRONICS CORPORATION), 8 March 1995 (08.03.95), column 4 - column 6, figure 1	1
A	--	2-11
X	US 5394209 A (STIEPEL ET AL), 28 February 1995 (28.02.95), column 5 - column 7, figure 1	1
A	-- -----	2-11

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

Date of mailing of the international search report

26 November 1999

30 -11- 1999

Name and mailing address of the ISA/
Swedish Patent Office
Box 5055, S-102 42 STOCKHOLM
Facsimile No. +46 8 666 02 86

Authorized officer

S-E Bergdahl / JA A
Telephone No. +46 8 782 25 00

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

02/11/99

International application No.

PCT/IB 99/00982

Patent document cited in search report			Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
EP	0642053	A1	08/03/95	BR	9403361 A	11/04/95
				CA	2125844 A	01/03/95
				JP	7114100 A	02/05/95
				US	5394184 A	28/02/95

US	5394209	A	28/02/95	CA	2068022 A	18/03/93
				CA	2073307 A	18/03/93
				EP	0537468 A	21/04/93
				EP	0810791 A	03/12/97
				JP	2831515 B	02/12/98
				JP	5304626 A	16/11/93
US	5223872 A	29/06/93				
